

## The Omaha Bee.

Published every morning, except Sunday. The only Monday morning daily.

### TERMS BY MAIL—

One Year.....\$10.00 Three Months.....\$3.00  
Six Months.....5.00 One Month.....1.00

THE WEEKLY BEE, published every Wednesday.

### TERMS POST PAID—

One Year.....\$12.00 Three Months.....\$3.50  
Six Months.....6.00 One Month.....1.25

AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, Sole Agents for Newspapers in the United States.

CORRESPONDENCE—All Communications relating to News and Editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor of THE BEE.

BUSINESS LETTERS—All Business Letters and Remittances should be addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., 204 N. 16TH ST., OMAHA, NEB. Drafts, Checks and Postoffice Orders to be made payable to the order of the Company.

THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., Props.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

MOTTO for the Third ward judges of election: "This time don't count."

JAY HUBBELL's district went republican by 11,000—for another man.

E. K. to his \$6 clerk:  
Slap on the whitewash, let it shine,  
And I will be your Valentine.

From the accounts in the New York papers it looks as if Mrs. Langtry is an actress for revenue only.

Nothing succeeds like success, and Ben Butler's admirers are already talking of the White House 1884.

CASTING its eyes towards Massachusetts, the Louisville Courier-Journal remarks that it never did believe that spoon story anyway.

WHATEVER else the election in the Third district showed, it made it perfectly plain that the majority of voters didn't want E. K. Valentine.

THE belief that St. John was a tool of the railroads contributed to his defeat in Kansas. The time has come when no railroad candidates need apply.

WILLIAM McADOO, the fearless anti-monopoly advocate in Jersey City, N. J., was triumphantly elected to congress over the Pennsylvania railroad candidate from his district. It is evident that William didn't McAdoo about nothing.

GENERAL SHERMAN readily falls in with the suggestion made in General Crook's last report from the Department of the Platte, regarding the concentration of troops at a small number of posts on or near the railroads, and the building of permanent and substantial barracks of brick or stone for the companies, which may be stationed at these military centres. He says: "The time is now come for a radical change in the whole system of piecemeal work in quartering the troops of the United States. For a hundred years we have been sweeping across the continent with a skirmish line, building a post here and another there, to be abandoned next year for another line, and so on. Now we are across and have railroads everywhere, so that the whole problem is changed, and I advise the honorable secretary of war to go to congress with a plan than will approximate permanency instead of, as heretofore, meeting specific temporary wants by special appropriations, often in the interest of private parties."

He recommends that the following posts in the department of the Platte should be held permanently, and that quarters should be erected of brick or stone for the number of companies mentioned: Fort Omaha, ten companies; Fort D. A. Russell, Cheyenne, six companies; Fort Douglas, Utah, six companies; Fort Laramie, Wyoming, six companies. For the improvement and enlargement of these and a number of other military posts in other departments, General Sherman recommends that the secretary of war ask of congress annually \$1,000,000 for five years, to be expended at his discretion by the officers of the quartermasters department, and by that process he thinks we will have for the whole army an abundance of good quarters which will endure for 50 years. It will be remembered that early last spring plans and specifications were drawn up under General Crook's direction for the enlargement and improvement of Fort Omaha on the basis of a ten company post, and an estimated expenditure of over \$162,000. It may not generally be known that the combined efforts of the Minnesota and Kansas delegations have always been directed against any appropriations to the department of the Platte which would seem to assure its permanency, as Fort Omaha was considered as detracting from the importance of Fort Snelling and Leavenworth. The efforts of our congressional delegation should now be directed to securing such aid from congress as will secure to both headquarters and line in Omaha and its vicinity the needed accommodations and quarters, whose substantial construction will be an earnest of their permanency, and the definite location for fifty years to come of the department of the Platte and a large garrison in our city and its outskirts.

## A DANGEROUS MOVEMENT.

There are indications that the great railway corporations are preparing for an aggressive movement, and are marshalling their forces for the repeal of all laws intended to secure free competition or to put any bounds to monopoly methods and extortions. The St. Louis Post-Dispatch points to the fact that their newspaper organs, both republican and democratic, are teeming with articles and specious arrays of figures pretending to prove that the great railway consolidations have voluntarily reduced transportation charges below the maximum rates fixed by law, and have thereby increased the price of labor. The Omaha Republican is a good instance in point. It asks us to believe that the selfish cunning of unrestricted monopoly, looking only to dividends on periodically watered stock, will prove a better safeguard of the public interest than any "demagogue statute," and that all legislation against monopoly combinations and consolidations, or for the purpose of restraining extortion and fraudulent and unjust discrimination, is unwise and hurtful to the industries of the country. These arguments, artfully prepared to blind the public, and to convince the wavering, are being spread broadcast by the monopoly press. They are intended as preliminary to more effective measures in the various legislatures throughout the country, not excepting that of Nebraska. The success of monopoly alliances with corrupt politicians has stimulated the hope that a general movement along the line may carry the day. In republican Pennsylvania and in democratic Missouri the restrictive measures of the constitution have been trampled under foot through the connivance of the dominant party in each of those states. In our own state the provisions of the Deane law and the statute providing for the taxation of corporate property have been defied through the liberal purchase or bulldozing of officials and by monopoly control of the state board of equalization. It is now announced that a powerful effort will be made next winter to repeal the Illinois railroad and warehouse law, and that the managers of the movement are confident that they will at least succeed in practically nullifying this law by having the board of railway commissioners abolished. It is expected that the democrats and one faction of the republicans will lend themselves to this movement on the ground that the board has become a mere political machine in the hands of the executive.

Says the Post-Dispatch: "We have seen so much of this sort of thing that it has created in the popular mind a profound distrust of the managers of both parties in connection with questions of this character, and if they are wise they will recoil from the brink on which they are treading. It would be well for the great corporations and their allied monopolies if they also could only be induced to entertain a suspicion that their power over politicians may be once too often flaunted in the face of an indignant public. Already the prevailing belief is that their attorneys and trained cohorts of retainers are in every caucus and ward too much influence in directing the action of every party convention. The fact that a few colossal aggregations of capital in possession of all the transportation of our vast domain have combined to put down all competition, to sustain each other in violating laws, and to exact from overawed or corrupted officials the privilege of charging "all the traffic will bear," or of discriminating as they please in the exercise of an autocratic power over every interest and every industry of this country, is cause for alarm and for counteracting organization upon the part of the people. And sooner or later the power of the people to uphold their constitution, to enforce their laws and to exact a strict loyalty from their public servants, will assert itself. The only danger is that the final provocation may urge them too far.

Already the talk of putting down the overgrown and arrogant power of the corporations is swelling to a national chorus. At present it goes no further than the suggestion of laws limiting aggregations of corporate capital, providing for the periodical decrease of corporations and for putting them to death and confiscating their property for cause, that they may be like persons, more amenable to the police power, and more careful about the part they take in legislation. The instinct of self-preservation should instruct them to pay a little less attention to conventions and legislatures, and a little more respect to laws approved by the people at the ballot box. Churches have been disestablished and venerable religious communities broken up and dispossessed of their property on less provocation than is implied in a policy which can be expressed in the words of Vanderbilt, "The public be damned."

The State Journal, which has fattened off the Nebraska public treasury by its successive printing steals, is again out with the advertisement of proposals for public printing. The coming legislature will do well to keep

a closely skinned eye on the Lincoln and Omaha sharks who had to fly to Colorado two years ago to escape testifying before the committee appointed to uncover their frauds.

## PROHIBITION AND THE ELECTIONS.

We shall hear less of prohibition as a political issue. Tuesday's elections have settled forever the question, and popular opinion has asserted itself so strongly at the polls that the issue of sumptuary legislation is not likely ever again to be dragged into the arena of party politics. Temperance will continue to be agitated, and very properly. The propriety of high license laws for taxing the traffic in liquor will still be canvassed and their advisability as party measures in legislatures may be discussed, but the tyranny of the prohibition movement has received its death blow in the same election which overthrew the tyranny of political bosses. A glance over the field is only necessary to show how complete and circumstantial the verdict was. The prohibition issue entered into the political struggle either directly or indirectly in six states. In Ohio and Indiana the republican party was credited with favoring this invasion of personal liberty. In neither was a prohibitory law directly voted upon. In consequence the attack of the opponents of prohibition was directed to the republican candidates with the result of alienating enough republican votes to have cost the party the day if no other influence had been at work. In Nebraska fully 5,000 republican votes changed on the same account, and in Wisconsin the loss of three congressmen was the result of like causes.

But Iowa and Kansas are the monumental examples of the results of party trifling with the prohibition mania. If any two states could have been considered safely republican, they were the ones. But, unfortunately for republicanism, the party openly identified itself with the prohibitionists. In both states a prohibitory amendment was secured by republican assistance, and voters on November 7th expressed at the polls their opinion of the measure and its operation. In Iowa a republican majority of 80,000 was cut down to 15,000, and three members of congress were lost, in a state where the average republican majority in each district had been 8,000. The reaction was so universal, so marked and so emphatic that there can be no mistaking its meaning. And Kansas, bleeding Kansas, whose republicanism was deemed as solid and unfinching as the Rock of Ages—Kansas, which two years ago elected a republican governor by a majority of 60,000 votes, and went headlong into the prohibition net which he cast for the party—Kansas, the state of St. John, defeated the arch apostle of prohibitionism by a rousing majority, and to show just what that defeat meant, elected the remainder of the republican state ticket.

The people have pronounced their verdict, and party managers will not mistake its significance. The order of the universe cannot be overturned by statutory enactment. Impracticable legislation in the end defeats itself, and the tyranny of undue and unnecessary restraint is sooner or later repudiated by the people. Nebraska has dealt with the temperance question in a sensible and straightforward manner. It has imposed a high license upon liquor selling, and thrown the business into responsible hands. It has provided for its schools and compelled the liquor dealers directly and the liquor drinkers indirectly, to contribute towards the maintenance of her system of education. By so much it has lightened the burden of taxation. While prohibition means free whisky, as has been proved in every instance where the law has gone in effect, a well enforced license law means the repression of the worst evils connected with the traffic. And it is the appreciation of this fact which made itself apparent in the late elections, and which will prevent in our own state any further dalliance on the part of republicanism with the prohibition bait.

ALTHOUGH the new congress will not meet until a year from the coming December, the scramble among democratic politicians for the speakership has already begun. Among the candidates already mentioned are Randall of Pennsylvania, Morrison of Illinois, Blackburn and Carlisle of Kentucky, Tucker of Virginia, and Hurd and Converse of Ohio. The objection being urged against Sam Randall is that he is not in favor of revenue reform while the people of the United States plainly are. This will be the chief ground of opposition to him on the part of the southern members. On the other hand complaints are made of Mr. Hurd's too bold advocacy of absolute free trade. A democrat holding middle ground between the two, in other words a good straddler on a question which is attracting more and more attention will probably be selected.

The legislature of Illinois is certainly republican. There will be a vacancy in David Davis' iron braced chair

## THE PAVING QUESTION.

Now that election is over, the question of paving Tenth street will again come to the front. It cannot be settled any too soon. If the contractors are let within ten days no work can be done until spring. The quarries will be kept busy all winter getting out the stone and the grading and preparation of the bed for the blocks cannot be begun until the frost is out of the ground.

But for all this the Board of Public Works ought to let the contracts in accordance with the petitions of the property owners on Tenth street, the expressed wishes of our citizens and the mandate of the City Council.

There has already been too much delay. There has also been some underhand work which has aroused suspicions that members of the board have private interests to forward by postponing the letting of the contracts with Sioux Falls granite. Trips to U. P. headquarters have been too numerous on behalf of certain parties to escape attention and the hard fight which is being made for an inferior paving material gives good grounds for the belief that a nigger is concealed somewhere in the wood pile.

When the idea of creating a board of public works was first broached this paper advanced as an objection the possibility of just such a deadlock as has since taken place. It suggested that antagonism between the council and the members of the board, constituted as it is, was certain to result, and that any two members could combine to set at defiance the wishes of the property owners whom it was their duty to serve.

It remains to be seen whether the persistence of Messrs. Barker and Wilson in their opposition to granite pavements will require legal action to compel them to perform their duties according to law. Of one thing they may be certain. Omaha is determined to have durable and substantial pavements. She will not be satisfied with anything else. Her people are in no mood for experimenting with materials which have proved to be a failure elsewhere. The cost of paving our streets will be too heavy to permit any such waste of money. Granite is the only approved pavement for heavy traffic. It has been tried in our largest cities and not found wanting. And we very much mistake the temper of our people if they do not succeed in securing the kind of pavement that they want.

## THE SULTAN'S WIVES.

A Country Where the Monarch is Compelled to Marry Once a Year.

Constantinople Correspondence Philadel.

It does not appear to be generally known that the sultan is obliged to marry many women against his will; yet such is the case, and at least once in each year, whether his majesty be young or old, sick or well, does the law of the country oblige him to marry. This law has not always been in force, but was introduced by the Shieh-ul-Islam, or head of the church, about 169 years ago, to force Sultan Selim—who, wishing to abolish polygamy, kept one wife only, to maintain and uphold the ancient and authorized custom. The ceremony of the Caliph's marriage is so important an event that a description of it will interest. The prophet's birthday, or rather birthnight, as the Moslem's call it, is a festival commencing at sunset of the 18th day of Ramadan, and ending at sunrise of the following morning, thus making a purely night holiday. It is after the holiday of the Courtiers, Bairam, which took place only a few days ago, and at which General W. Turkey, assisted—the greatest of Mohammedan festivities. Besides being a religious holiday, it is a national one also, as on this very night Constantinople was taken by the Turks after a siege which lasted many years, during which not a few thousands of the faithful were sent to El Wady, or Paradise. Constantinople during this night, which the Turks have named Kadir Gecesi, presents an appearance which can nowhere else be equalled, as, although Europeans may invent all sorts of artificial means of illumination, there is no spot on the face of the earth which presents such natural beauty, and the innate taste of the sultan and his magnificent court, which the Orientals are famed, is fully appreciated on the birthnight of the prophet.

A NOVEL WAY OF ILLUMINATING.

The mode of illuminating is itself exceedingly simple, consisting of small lamps filled with water of many colors, at the top of which oil is burned. Millions of them are used on all the public buildings, and, indeed, on every building, rich or poor, in the town. The bridges over the Golden Horn are studied with light, and so are all the ships and the men-of-war both in the inner and outer harbor. The most beautiful, however, of all are the thousands of mosques, whose minarets have the appearance of enormous flaming spears, and as the city is built on seven hills the whole presents an appearance not easy to be forgotten. For many days previous to the ceremony the palace officials are busily engaged in selecting the girls who will be allowed to be present on the evening of the Kadir Gecesi, and from whom his majesty will select one as wife. Singular as it may appear to Americans, there is hardly a Mohammedan family which does not do its best to get its daughters into the harem, although they know full well that it is already adorned with some hundreds of wives or slaves of great beauty, and from all countries.

POLITICAL INFLUENCE IN THE HAREM.

The original custom was that girls of all ranks and conditions and society should take their chances on the birth-

night of the prophet, but now so much influence, both political and financial, is brought to bear on the officials selecting the maidens that few, if any, of the poorer classes are ever permitted to enter the lists. These officials accept bribes and presents from peasants and guards, and make decent fortunes every year at the time of selection. Towards the close of the reign of Sultan Abdul Medjid, that monarch one night refused to select a wife from amongst those who were presented to him, and breaking through the ring, selected a poor girl who was standing in the crowd selling flowers, to the astonishment of all the Pashas and Bays present.

For several years after this the officials conscientiously did their duty, selecting the prettiest girls, irrespective of the positions or influence of their parents; now, however, bribery and corruption will open the door to a rich girl, to the detriment of a poor one, who may be ever so much more beautiful than the favored one. The number of maidens allowed to compete is 101, and when the election is complete, invitations, or rather imperial commands, are issued for them to attend, with instructions as to dress. The dress consists of a large white linen sheet thrown over the shoulders in Roman fashion, and sandals to the feet. All the maidens have to dress alike, leaving their hair hanging, and no gems or ornaments of any description are permitted.

HOW THE SELECTION IS MADE.

On the night of the ceremony the sultan proceeds to the sultanah mosque on the Stamboul side of the Golden Horn, accompanied by all the palace officials, ministers of state and pashas, all in gala uniform, and surrounded by his aide-de-camp in their picturesque costumes, representing the various nationalities over which his majesty reigns supreme. The streets through which he passes are lined with soldiers, who, to make the scene more festive and to illuminate their master's passage, have Chinese lanterns stuck on their bayonets, and military bands play the sultan's march at short distances along the route. Arriving at the Suleimanah mosque, his majesty is conducted to the holy carpet, where he always stands during the service, and where he hears the regulation sermon, or rather advice, preached by the Shieh-ul-Islam, in which he is enjoined to be a good and true Moslem, and to take warning by the mishap which befel his ancestor Solima in that very mosque, because he took only one wife unto himself. His majesty stays in the building for about half an hour, after which he proceeds to the square facing the mosque, where great preparations are made for his reception. On a large temporary elevation are all the dignitaries of the state, the clergy of the Imams, Mollahs, and Hawagas occupying the places of honor. In the centre is a pavilion of scarlet velvet, embroidered in gold, with the "Tourah" or sultan's monogram, which is always the official emblem of Turkey, hanging in each corner. It is covered at the top, and supported by four silver columns, thus leaving the sides open. In the pavilion are the Shieh-ul-Islam and his heir, the sultan, while around it stand the 101 maidens drawn in the form of a complete circle, each maiden being attired in the regulation white sheet and holding a towel in her hand, which, being subject to no restrictions, vary in color, design and quality.

After a short prayer, the heir to the throne approaches the sovereign and, kneeling, offers him two pigeons, which he begs of him to sacrifice to the Almighty and invoke his assistance in selecting from amongst the bystanding maidens one who will become a faithful wife, a loving mother, an ornament to the crown and an example to other women. The sultan then takes a knife from his belt, and, kneeling himself, sacrifices the pigeons, invoking the help of the prophet in the selection which he is about to make, after which he rises and proceeds to wash his hands in a golden basin held by the Shieh-ul-Islam.

His majesty is in no hurry to finish his ablutions, however. On the contrary he proceeds exceedingly slow, carefully scanning the pretty girls surrounding the pavilion meanwhile. It must be no easy matter to determine, seeing that all the competing maidens are very graceful and beautiful, and many a little heart must be throbbing terribly while this examination goes on. Some of the Caliphs have been known to continue washing their hands for an hour, while others have made their selections in a few minutes; but it has been generally remarked that the younger the Sultan is the sooner he washes his hands. As he advances in years, however, he becomes more difficult to please, and being experienced, takes his time, proceeding with great deliberation. Having made up his mind he leaves the pavilion and goes straight up to the maiden he has selected, and takes from her hands the towel she is holding, upon which he wipes his wet hands. No sooner has he made the selection than the poor, terrified creature, who by this act has become the wife of the highest in the land, is immediately seized by half a dozen attending eunuchs, who throw a thick veil over her and rush her off to a carriage, which is made for the purpose, the windows of which are of dark glass, so that nobody can see through them, and she is galloped off to the palace. The bands strike up, the artillery roars, the people shout, the officials congratulate his majesty on his wise selection, and the sultan himself looks highly pleased. The palace treasurer then throws bags of small coins to the crowd, and while they are scrambling for their possession the caliph leaves the pavilion, and mounting his horse, returns to the seraglio. The chances being that months will elapse before he again thinks of his new wife, who is leading a life of idleness and luxury in the harem, never seeing anybody but her "concours" and the attending eunuchs.

A Newspaper Editor.

O. M. Holcomb, of Bloomville, Ohio, rises to explain: "Had that terrible disease catarrh, for twenty years; couldn't taste or smell, and hearing was failing. Thomas' Electric Oil cured me. These are facts voluntarily given, and are a former prejudice of patient medicine."

MCCARTHY & BURKE,

Undertakers,

218 14TH ST. BET. FARNAM AND DOUGLAS.

OMAHA  
COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.  
Roasters and Grinders of Coffees and Spices. Manufacturers of  
IMPERIAL BAKING POWDER!  
Clark's Double Extracts of  
BLUEING, INKS, ETC.  
H. G. CLARK & CO., Proprietors,  
1403 Douglas Street, Omaha, Neb.

LEE, FRIED & CO.

WHOLESALE

HARDWARE,

1108 and 1110 Harney St., OMAHA, NEB.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO  
Growers of Live Stock and Others.  
WE CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO OUR

Ground Oil Cake.

It is the best and cheapest food for stock of any kind. One pound is equal to three pounds of corn. Stock fed with Ground Oil Cake in the fall and winter, instead of running down, will increase in weight and be in good marketable condition in the spring. Dairymen as well as others who use it can testify to its merits. Try it and judge for yourselves. Price \$25.00 per ton; no charge for sacks. Address: WOODMAN LINSEED OIL CO., Omaha, Neb.

04-cod-me

L. C. HUNTINGTON & SON,

DEALERS IN

HIDES, FURS, WOOL, PELTS & TALLOW

204 North Sixteenth St., OMAHA, NEB.

METCALF & BRO.



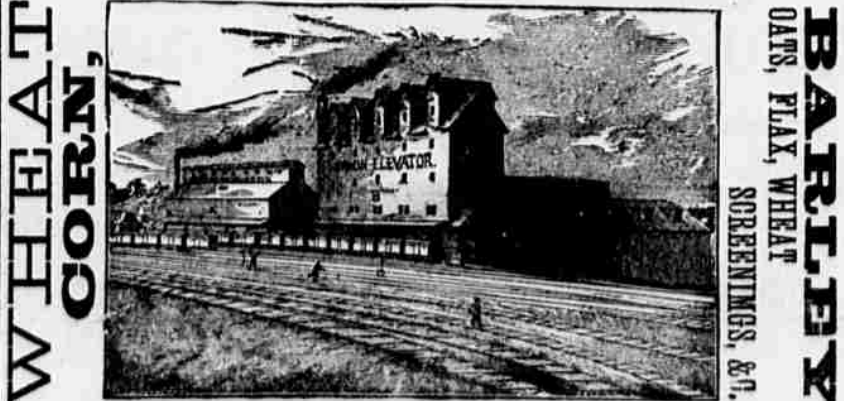
1005 Farnam St., Omaha.

M. Hellman & Co.  
WHOLESALE

CLOTHIERS,

1301 and 1803 Farnam St. Cor. 13th  
OMAHA, NEB.

HIMBAUGH, MERRIAM & CO.,  
Proprietors, Wholesale Dealers in



Mills Supplied With Choice Varieties of Milling Wheat.

Western Trade Supplied with Oats and Corn at Lowest Quotations, with prompt shipments. Write for prices.

ESTABLISHED IN 1868

D. H. McDANELD & CO.,  
HIDES, TALLOW, GREASE, PELTS,  
WOOL AND FURS.

204 North 16th St., Masonic Block. Main House, 46, 48 and 52 Dearborn Avenue, Chicago. Refer by permission to Hide and Leather National Bank, Chicago.

GATE CITY  
PLAINING MILLS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Carpenter's Materials,

ALSO

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, STAIRS,

Stair Railings, Balusters, Window

and Door Frames, Etc.

First-class facilities for the Manufacture of all kinds of Milling, Plaining and Sashing a Specialty. Orders from the country will be promptly executed. Address: A. MOYER, Proprietor.